THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1830. NO. 32.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

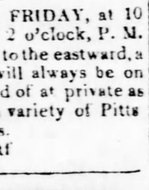
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No.33.



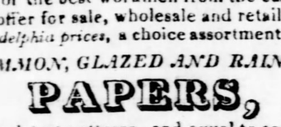
9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.



THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing coppered SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.

Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff,
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey,

These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.

WM. & THOS. ADAIR.

Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 89 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28—tf.

PLASTER PARIS.

402 Barrels (white) Ground Plaster Paris; just received, and for sale, by
STEELE & CARLISLE,
Dec. 15—3m. 90 *Front Street.*

The New Lisbon Palladium and Beaver Argus, will insert the above two months, and forward their accounts to this office.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hansou, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

June 23, 1829.—tf

WALLACE & BEGGES,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS

No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of

WATCHES,

Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,

of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail*, on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.

June 26, 1829.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny Town

August 25, 1826.—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WARE HOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3.—tf Agent. P. M. A.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commissioners.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of

MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1aw6mo

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nut Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets

Pittsburgh July 21—wtf

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices*,

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.

On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.

No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.

Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

J. HANSON,

Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,

No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable

British, French, India, and Domestic

DRY GOODS:

Together with a quantity of

Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York*, and *Baltimore*,) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece*, at *Private Sale*, on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening*, at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 500 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

Dec mber 15, 1826—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

GREAT CURIOSITIES.

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows*; the *Emur*, or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger*, or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin*; *Coatimundi*; several *Monkeys*; *two living Porcupines*; *Porcupine Fish*; *Lobster*, 3 *feet long*; *Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf

STRAW PAPER.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Commission Merchant, No. 45, Front street, has lately received a quantity of Medium and Crown Wrapping Paper, of a very superior quality, from the mill of Col. Wm. Magaw, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, and a liberal discount given to those taking a quantity.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1829.—7t

PIANO FORTES.

W. R. COPPOCK respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and vicinity to three very superior toned PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated factory of Firth & Hall and John Kearsing, of New York. Two of these are of the highly improved Metallic Plate, with Detached Sounding Boards. These advantages are obvious on inspection. By the metallic plate, the instrument is calculated to remain in tune a much longer time. It allows the strings to be much shorter, and also gives a clearness and brilliancy of tone. The sounding board being entirely detached, prevents the possibility of its splitting from the effects of the climate—two grand considerations for those in this part of the country, where tuners and repairers are scarce. These instruments are selected from the factories by an eminent professor, and particular attention paid to the evenness of touch and tone, so essential to a pianoist.

The above are for sale, and warranted, at Messrs. Johnston & Stockton's Bookstore, Market street, where an assortment of the latest musical publications of New York and Boston can be had. Second hand Piano Fortes taken at a fair valuation in exchange.

☞Mr. Coppock is still continuing his instructions on the Piano Forte, with Singing, founded on the celebrated Logierian system, now so deservedly popular throughout England. Terms made known as above.

PIANO FORTES TUNED.

Orders taken for any kind of musical merchandise, either foreign or of New York manufacture, which will be sold at the original prices, with a very small advance for carriage.

December 8, 1829—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers, intending to discontinue the manufacture of Printing Types, after completing the founts they have already commenced, and wishing to close their establishment as early as practicable, they solicit orders from their customers and printers generally, feeling assured that they will find it to their interest to select from the stock of the subscribers, such articles as they are now or may soon be in want of.

Their stock embraces a large variety of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL TYPES, of the various sizes from Nonpareil to Eight Lines Pica, inclusive. Also, Cuts, Borders, Brass Rules, &c.; all of which are of the best quality, made of hard metal, and put up with great care.

Terms will be favorable for approved acceptances in Baltimore, or a liberal discount for cash.

☞For sale, a second hand COLUMBIAN PRESS, (imperial size,) which will be sold a bargain. Cases, Chases, Ink, &c. will be supplied. CHARLES CARTER & Co.

No. 17 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

December 8—w8t

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS, } Assignees
ISAAC LIGHTNER, } of
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HENRY JONES & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by Henry Jones, who is authorized to settle the accounts of said firm.—Pittsburgh, December 22, 1829.

HENRY JONES,
JAMES ADAMS, Jr.
ROBERT JONES.

December 25, 1829—3t

ARTHUR TAPPAN & CO.

No. 122 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

HAVING enlarged their Store, intend keeping a large and complete assortment of

EUROPEAN AND INDIA SILK GOODS,

at all seasons of the year; and, particularly, they will make arrangements to have a full supply *early in January next*, for spring sales. They also keep large supplies of *LEGHORN HATS, SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS, and PARASOLS*. They invite merchants from the Western States generally, and especially those who have not been accustomed to visit New York regularly, to examine their goods before making spring purchases.

Without making invidious comparisons between New York and other cities, it may be stated that a large proportion of the goods imported into the United States are consigned to this city, whence they are afterwards sold into the different states; and that the Packets from France and England arrive almost every week. It is obvious, therefore, that it is for the interest of respectable merchants to visit this place, for the purpose of examining into the state of the market, before making their spring and fall purchases.

Liberal credits will be given, and notes will be taken, payable at the Banks in the vicinity of purchasers.

☞Merchants bringing respectable letters will be introduced to the best houses in this city, so as to be able to make up entire assortments in every branch of business.

December 1, 1829—2m.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business*, under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

GEORGE SPROULE,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Dec. 15.—4m

Superior Business Stands

FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT.

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low. J. S.

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittauning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 8, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied by petition to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the Court have appointed the 15th day of January next for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

JOHN GUTH,
Laborer, Birmingham.
JOHN LAUFFIER,
Laborer, Birmingham.
YORK HORN,
Allegheny County, Laborer.

December 25, 1829.—3t

TO CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the said Court have appointed the third Monday of January, 1830, at the Court-house, in the City of Pittsburgh, the time and place for hearing me and my creditors, previous to my discharge.

DAVID M'CURDY,
Carpenter, Allegheny Town.

December 25, 1829.—3t

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

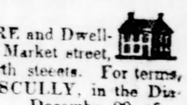
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

TO LET.



THE BRICK STORE and Dwelling House, No. 45 Market street, between Third and Fourth streets. For terms, apply to ALDERMAN SCULLY, in the Diamond. December 29—tf.

Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

JUST received and for sale at the Book-stores of HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON, Vols. 32 and 33 of the Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

January 1, 1830.—3t

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

STOP THE THIEF.

ON the 22d of December last, a French boy, about 15 years of years of age, dressed in a brown surtout coat, hired from the subscriber a brown horse, about thirteen hands high, with no particular mark, except a bit out of one of his eyelids; about eight years old; trots and canters. He stated that he only wanted to ride into the country about three miles: since that time the subscriber has heard nothing of him.

Ten Dollars will be paid for his apprehension, and the same sum for the return of the horse, or Twenty Dollars for both.

PIERCE BRANNAN,
Livery Stable, next door to the Pittsburgh Bank.

January 5—3t

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE subscriber is anxious to receive information of the residence of JOHN GARNER. Mr. Garner was formerly a Jeweller and Silversmith by trade, but subsequently followed merchandising. He is a tolerably tall, fair-skinned, blue eyed, genteel looking man, about 45 years of age. He has resided at Bowling Green and Louisville, Ky. Cincinnati, Ohio, Bloomington, Indiana, and at Nashville and Knoxville, Tennessee. He is believed to have resided, latterly, in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Any person knowing the present residence of Mr. Garner, will confer a great favor by communicating the information to the subscriber, at Kingston, in Tennessee. HENRY WELCKER.

Jan. 5, 1830—3t.

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic*,
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closes as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb, 27, 1829—wtf.

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone

MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh,

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.

October 16—6mo.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons who have been indebted to the subscriber for a longer period than 6 months, are hereby required to come forward and settle the same, on or before the first day of April next.—All accounts which remain unsettled on that day, will be placed in the hands of Alderman Lowrie, for collection. ALFRED LOYD.

A. LOYD has on hand a general assortment of

SADDLERY,

Which he will sell on as reasonable terms as they can be procured elsewhere. Dec. 23—6

5 TONS SPANISH MOSS, and an assortment of MATTRESSES, for sale by
M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.

January 5, 1830—3w

Poetry.

From Hood's Comic Annual.

"It's very hard! and so it is,
To live in such a row,
And witness this that every miss
But me has got a beau.
For love goes calling up and down,
But here he seems to shun:
I'm sure he has been asked enough
To call at Number One!

I'm sick of all the double knocks
That come to Number Four!
At Number Three I often see
A lover at the door;
And one in blue, at Number Two,
Calls daily like a dun.—
It's very hard they come so near,
And not at Number One!

Miss Bell, I hear, has got a dear
Exactly to her mind,
By sitting at the window pane
Without a bit of blind;
But I go in the balcony,
Which she has never done,
Yet arts that thrive at Number Five
Don't take at Number One!

'Tis hard with plenty in the street,
And plenty passing by,—
There's nice young men at Number Ten,
But only rather shy;
And Mrs. Smith across the way
Has got a grown up son,
But ha! he hardly seems to know
There is a Number One!

There's Mr. Wick at Number Nine,
But he's intent on pelf,
And though he's pious, will not love
His neighbor as himself.
At Number Seven there was a sale—
The goods had quite a run!
And here I've got my single lot
On hand at Number One!

My mother often sits at work
And talks of props and stays,
And what a comfort I shall be
In her declining days!
The very maids about the house
Have set me down a nun,
The sweethearts all belong to them
That call at Number One!

Once only when the flue took fire,
One Friday afternoon,
Young Mr. Long came kindly in,
And told me not to swoon.
Why can't he come again without
The Phœnix and the Sun?
We cannot always have a flue
On fire at Number One!

I am not old! I am not plain;
Nor awkward in my gait—
I am not crooked like the bride
That went from Number Eight:
I'm sure white satin made her look
As brown as any bun—
But even beauty has no chance
I think at Number One!

At Number Six they say Miss Rose
Has slain a score of hearts,
And Cupid for her sake has been
Quite prodigal of darts.
The imp they show with bended bow—
I wish he had a gun!
But if he had, he'd never deign
To shoot with Number One.

It's very hard! and so it is,
To live in such a row!
And here's a ballad-singer come
To aggravate my woe:
O take away your foolish song
And tones enough to stun—
There is'nt one luck about the house,'
I know at Number One!"

Miscellany.

From a late English paper.

IMPERIAL SKETCHES.

It must be owned that Alexander's character had in it a strange fanfaronade of libertinism, despotism, weakness, kindness, apprehension, and foppery. There was a part of his reign when he seemed willing to trust all improvements – when he was, as Madame de Stael called him, *a constellation*—to his people; but, as he not unsagaciously rejoined, it was only "a happy accident," and he soon took to his ways, and got frightened at the sounds himself had made. He had been rather licentious in youth, so he became superstitious and sainted as he advanced; read his Bible, but was alarmed by Bible Societies; sighed for what he called religious instruction, but proceeded to tear up by the roots the schools himself had established. He was another man from the moment that Austrian policy took fast hold of his folly and his fear. Metternich became to him what La Harpe had been, and he fancied that safety, at least, was on the side of absolute autocracy. Perhaps he erred: at all events, his popularity was fast leaving him when he left the world. The divinity had sunk down to mortality, and his name is already overshadowed by that of his brother, who till he mounted the throne was an absolute nullity, and from whom nothing like energy or distinctive character was expected at all.

I did not, I confess, share the general opinion; but I had opportunities of intercourse with the preceptors and companions of the Grand Duke, and heard from them enough to show that Nicholas was acting the wise, while he acted the unobtrusive, part. He meddled with nothing which could make him an object of jealousy to Alexander. He strengthened his position by a most important matrimonial alliance, and his wife seemed thoroughly imbued with his own sagacity. Wherever their presence could add lustre to the Court or give pleasure to the person of Alexander they appeared. The career of Constantine had been eccentric, not to say abominable; yet, gross and brutal as his excesses were, the extreme ugliness of his person and impetuosity of his manners had combined with his real misdeeds to give him a reputation blacker than his deserts. He was, in truth, the favourite of nobody; and, long before his brother's death, rumors were circulated that he would "be disposed of" if he ventured to aspire to the throne. In the mean time he had made a sort of *mesalliance* with a Polish lady, of whom, if only a small portion of the praise is deserved with which those who know her love to honor her, it would be difficult to speak in sufficiently laudatory terms. She is said to have changed the character of Constantine, and to have swayed his wayward passions by her well-judged gentleness.

Alexander died—mutiny and insurrection were the order of the day. Over the events of that period the curtain of mystery is drawn. It is only certain that Constantine yielded to what was inevitable. The mess of pottage had been somewhere found which bought the birth-right. The younger brother of Alexander and the daughter of the King of Prussia were Emperor and Empress of Russia, and their first-born, the young Alexander, was recognised heir to the Autocrat's sceptre.

The temper of the Court is greatly changed since Alexander's death. The spirit of economy seems to pervade the Imperial Family, and the Empress's niggardliness is a topic of not unfrequent remark among those who, in the scramble for good things, were enabled to obtain a greater portion formerly than now. Alexander was notoriously a *petit-maitre*, fond of all the frivolities of fashion and of dress, and the infection of such a taste now spreads. Nicholas has nothing of this. He seems a man of quiet, sober, but sagacious mind, bearing about with him more than he *seems* to bear, of more agreeable features than Alexander, whom servile knaves flattered as an Adonis.—His person has nothing of the Tartar in it, and still less of the impatient perverseness of his father, Paul. His habits are active, even laborious, and though there are many topics which seem to have occupied little of his attention—such as the protection of sciences, arts, and letters, the public education, the state of the serfs, the commercial relations of Russia—I am given to understand that when the Turkish fray is over, he has expressed an intention of devoting himself to them. For my own part—and I am no Russian, no lover of despots or of despotism—I cannot but deplore the fact that Constantinople will *not* be occupied by Russian forces. I care nothing about the names by which Governments are called, provided I see human happiness flourish under them, and that the presence of Russia in the head quarters of Turkey would have been the source of an incalculable increase of human enjoyment I cannot doubt.

The young Alexander is an impetuous boy, who has required a pretty strong hand to keep from the exercise of such petty tyrannies as boyhood is capable of. On one occasion he insulted one of his tutors, a military officer of rank, who reproved him pretty sharply. On which the Prince said to him, "If you are a General, I am a Chief and a Prince," and continued to use indecorous language, of which the General complained to the Emperor, who summoned the lad to him, and having sharply censured him, tore the two epaulets from his shoulders, and flung them to the ground, saying "thou art no Chief now, but degraded to be—nobody!" and they were not restored till an appropriate apology was made, and evidence of repentance had been given. Once, passing over one of the squares of St. Petersburgh, he came in contact with an old officer, who unintentionally, and without any acquaintance with the Prince's person, jolted him; the Prince became angry, and notwithstanding the apologies of the officer, ordered him to be put under arrest for six days. It came to the Emperor's ears, who summoned the officer to the Palace, but the officer was exceedingly anxious to shield the Prince from punishment, and to find an excuse for his precipitancy. The Emperor, however, compelled the youth to make an ample apology, to solicit forgiveness, and ordered him to be confined and kept on bread and water for seven days. Such facts as these are very illustrative of character, and throw much light upon the social circle of the Imperial house.

A MODERN BLUE BEARD.

We give to-day one of the most extraordinary accounts of the manner in which a fond husband contrived, in Paris, to amuse himself with his wives, (for he had tickled two to death,) that has ever fallen under our notice. Those who have had the experiment of tickling their feet tried upon them, can easily imagine the refinement of that torture which a person must endure, when so bound as to be unable to resist.—What pleasure the demon could have taken in the extatic agonies of a lovely woman, no human mind can fancy, but that he did revel in them the narrative renders but too certain. *N. Y. Com. Adr.*

EFFECTS OF TICKLING.

From the "Petit Courier des Dames" of 15th Nov.

Mrs. de L** mixed much with the fashionable world last winter, accompanied by her daughter Emily. Young and handsome, the latter was the object of general attention. Although without fortune, she received many advantageous proposals for her hand, but as her heart remained unaffected, she selected from the crowd of her admirers Mr. de V*** as the one best suited to gratify her *amour propre;* he was about forty, rich and respected—he adored her and would thus make her happy. Emily made a *confidante* of her mother, who could not avoid expressing her surprise at the selection. M. de V*** had already lost two wives—there was a disparity in their ages, and she felt an invincible repugnance, for which she could not account, to the union. Emily thought so good an opportunity of securing a rich establishment, might not again present—her mother yielded, and she was married to M. de V***. Some time after, Emily's brother urged her to frankly confess to him, whether she had realized the happiness which she had anticipated from the union. I have indeed, she said; my husband anticipates my every wish, and would render me fully happy, but for a singular request which he has made, and which as I cannot understand the object, troubles me, and I have to refuse it. It must be very serious, said Edward. Oh no, it is very silly, replied his sister—you would never imagine what. Only think of a request to bind myself with linen bandages—in a word, to be a living copy of an Egyptian mummy.

So extraordinary a caprice surprised Edward full as much as it had his sister.

His curiosity was too strongly excited to be spent in imaginings, and he urged his sister to yield, but with the condition that he should, unknown to the husband, be stationed during the operation in an adjoining room.

Thus placed, his sister informed her husband that she determined to yield to his request. Wild with joy at this information, the husband found not words to express his gratitude, yet promptly commenced his operations. Edward listened attentively. Profound silence reigned for some minutes in the room, his sister broke it by saying in a trembling tone, "and the arms too?" He involuntarily trembled, as if they were to be the last words of his sister. Yes my dear, replied the husband gaily, I beg you—head and feet only, free; just like a mummy you know. All was again quiet—the silence lasted so long as again to frighten Edward, and he was upon the point of entering the room, when his sister commenced laughing most immoderately—he felt assured and listened. Emily stopped, and all was again silent. Again she laughed, and more immoderately than before, and again all was silent. This tomb-like silence, broken by loud and immoderate laughter succeeding laughter, was alarming—he knew not what to think of it, and burst into the room. At this appearance Mr. de V. fled, and Edward found his unfortunate sister stretched on the floor, cold and inanimate. Her husband had bound her, that he might freely tickle her feet. Another fit of laughing, and Emily would have followed the two other wives of M. de V. The best attendance has but recalled her to existence, a perfect Idiot. The nervous system being entirely destroyed.

This adventure, known to all Paris for some days, is too well proved to be doubted. We suppress the names, solely out of regard to a highly respected family.

A MILITARY EXECUTION.

A correspondent of a late London Journal says:—I went to-day (Friday) to see a military execution which took place in the Rear of the Ecole Militaire, opposite the Bois du Boulogne. The culprit Fournet, a soldier of the fourth regiment of Guards, in a fit of revenge of jealousy, had shot his sergeant. He was a very fine looking young man, about twenty-five years of age; and, if any thing could palliate the dreadful crime for which he suffered, the circumstances of provocation which hurried him into it might be deemed some excuse.—He had for a considerable time been treated with great harshness by his sergeant, who imposed on him the severest military duties. The immediate cause, however, of the fatal act of revenge, for which he suffered the last penalty this morning, was an attempt upon the part of the sergeant to deprive him of the affections of a young woman to whom he was attached. Upon ascertaining this fact, he sent him a challenge, which was refused, and the challenger subjected to punishment in consequence. Upon being restored to liberty, he went to the sergeant's quarters, sent a person to say that he wished to speak to him, and, upon his coming out, shot him through the heart. He made an attempt to escape; but delivered himself up immediately, saying that he knew he should suffer death, but that having deprived his enemy of life, he should suffer with pleasure. It is a singular fact, that he would have been entitled to his discharge, his period of service being nearly expired, in a fortnight after the time which he selected for the commission of the offence, and the reason which he alleged for having chosen that particular time was, that, if he deferred his vengeance until after his discharge, he would have been tried by the civil power, and condemned to the guillotine, instead of dying the death of a soldier. His conduct at the place of punishment was in conformity with this declaration. The execution was to take place at one o'clock, P. M. At a quarter to one, the culprit, accompanied by his confessor, and attended by two of the gens d'armes, appeared in a fiacre upon the ground. He descended with a firm step, and walked to the fatal spot. He was dressed in the grey undress coat of his regiment, with his sword-belt across his shoulder.—Upon taking his station, the commanding officer approached him, and read the sentence of the court martial which condemned him to death. The officer then retired, and the culprit, deliberately took off his coat, waistcoat, and black stock, folded his shirt collar back, and knelt down, his eyes being uncovered. The priest who accompanied him then stooped over him, and, having spent a few minutes in prayer with the unhappy man, kissed him on both cheeks, and bade him farewell. The soldiers who were to perform the office of executioners, twelve in number, having received the word, raised their muskets, in the act of doing which the prisoner crossed himself, and the word being given, the fatal volley was fired, and the sufferings of the poor wretch terminated. He fell flat on his face, and a quivering of the limbs being perceptible, one of the soldiers advanced and fired his piece into his ear. The whole of his regiment was present, and about 5 or 6000 spectators, among whom were a number of females.

He refused to have his eyes covered, and to the last moment kept them upon the party who were to fire at him. Such an instance of unflinching courage, without the least appearance of bravado, I never beheld; and one could not help regretting that its possessor had not been reserved for a different fate, or suffered in a better cause.

MASSACRE OF GLENCOE.

The present anecdote of that cruel act we have in the last number of the Gaelic Journal. *N. Y. Atlas.*

In Appin there is a public house called *Tigh-phort-nacroise.* To this house a "red coat" came one day. He was ushered into a room where the landlord happened to be taking a dram with two or three jolly neighbours; and the "red coat," being a man of wars and travels, he highly entertained them with stories. At length one of the inquisitive Highlanders asked him what was the most revolting sight he had ever seen in his life. He answered that he had seen many a revolting sight, but that something connected with the massacre of Glencoe beat them all!—that there he saw 16 men bound hand and foot, then placed side by side on a bench, and 16 musket balls fired through their stout hearts! Upon this the landlord took occasion to go out, and beckoned on one of his neighbours to follow. "I now understand," says he, "that this red coat was about the murder of my father, for he was one of these 16 men. I am resolved to run him through with my dirk this instant." "Agreed, my brave Donald," said his neighbour, "but first may we not allow him to entertain us with more of his adventures?" They went in together, and sure of their prey, requested the "red coat," to continue his narrative. "About dawn," continued the "red coat," "we were under orders to quit Glencoe. Passing a brook, we heard the scream of a child a little up the hill. The captain, who rode at our head, said to myself by any other, 'Go, Duncan, run through that child if it be a male, but if a female, spare it.' I climbed up, and found a decent looking woman with a blanket about her, and forcing a corner of it into a male infant's mouth to prevent its crying, and to evade discovery. My heart melted with pity. I went back, and though at the risk of my life, I told the captain it was a female child." Upon this the landlord exclaimed, "I was that infant in my mother's lap—often has she told the tale with tears of gratitude! I had a little while ago resolved to slay you: but now put off that red coat, and be as one of my sons for ever!"

COURT OF ASSIZES OF PARIS.

The French Journals have spoken a great deal of an adventure which occurred to an Irishman named Andrews, who after having spent ten days in the most drunken orgies, at one of the houses in *Rue Froidmanteau*, whither he had been enticed by a woman, came out with 17,000 francs less than he had when he entered. They have given a specimen of a singular note which they were afraid to make him pay, and in which there figured a sum of 450 francs for champagne, as well as a sum of 180 francs for such trifling necessaries as dinners given to the ladies of the house, and a work on geography and literature. After preserving silence for some time as to his mishap, the Irishman prefered a complaint against the owners [Mr. and Mrs. Begin] of the house in question. In consequence of this complaint, they were arraigned before the Court of Assizes on the 20th of October last, but as Andrews was then in England, the case was postponed. Andrews appeared yesterday before the Court, as a complainant in a civil suit, seeking the restitution of his money. The presence of this witness was calculated to excite great curiosity. It was, in fact, a novel thing, to see a man, who, according to the statement of Begin and his wife, had drunk a trifle of ninety bottles of wine in ten or twelve days. In person Andrews is about 40 years of age, and broad shouldered; his wide mouth, and thin spare legs, bespoke a man accustomed to great excesses. He deposed, as he had previously done, before the Court of Instruction, how he had been detained in Begin's house, and how they put away his clothes in order to prevent his escape, and that in the end they stole 17,000 francs from him, and unlawfully compelled him to give an acknowledgment for 1,200 francs.

In their defence, Begin and his wife stated, that they had taken nothing from him, but they had, at his desire changed several bank notes, the amounts of which they gave him. We will not recount all the disgusting details of this affair, in which the principal witnesses were abandoned females; the first of these was Marie Smidt, known by the name of Polonaise, and aged about 47 years. This syren it was who enticed Andrews into the house. The result of the trial was, that Begin and his wife were sentenced to five years imprisonment, and ten surveillance, and ten years loss of civil rights, and they were further ordered to restore to Andrews, 23,875 francs, and to pay 5,000 francs for damages and interest.

COAL MINES.

The coal mines in France are not so extensive as in England; but this is because the consumption is not so great; for the natural resources of France in this respect are very considerable. There are in France forty departments in which coal is found; but in many of the places the mines are only partially worked; and of some of the others it can only be said, that the mere fact is known that they contain coal. 236 mines are however now worked in France, from which 10,000,000 of metrical quintals of coal are annually extracted; and the value of the mines being 11,000,000 of francs, the cost to the consumers is at least 40,000,000.—The consumption was much less a few years ago. It is, nevertheless, more considerable in England, where it is estimated at 75,000,000 of metrical quintals annually. Of the 10,000,000 furnished by the mines of France, three are obtained from those of St. Etienne and River-de-Gier and its environs, by means of eleven steam engines, six hydraulic machines, seventy machines worked by horses, and 1490 workmen. The greater part of the coal from these mines is of very good quality, and suitable for forges and for the manufacture of gas. Three millions of the quantity are extracted from the mines of the north of France, which employ 4,500 workmen, nine steam engines, and sixteen machines of different sorts, with seven machines for pumping out the water. The coal is particularly used for furnaces.—The other 4,000,000 are drawn from the mines of Litry, Carmeaux, Creuzot, Champagny, and Ronchamps, the produce of which is increasing. The coal mines in the mountains of the centre and the south of France would be much more productive, were it not for the difficulty of transport, and the want of a market for this article: from these causes, a considerable quantity of coal is left untouched in the departments of Aveyron, Gard, Loire, and others; and what is lost may be estimated at a twentieth of the whole produce.—Belgium is rich in mines, and those of the environs of Mons, Liege, and Charleroi—in number 350—employ 20,000 workmen, and produce annually about 12,000,000 of metrical quintals of coal of good quality. Those in the vicinity of Mons—near Jemmapes particularly—supply a great part of the consumption of France; large quantities of this coal being sent to Paris. Some of it is particularly calculated for gas, and makes excellent coke. Germany, taken in the mass, does not possess many coal mines: but in some localities the produce is considerable. In Sweden there are no mines, except in Scania.—Norway, like Russia, seems to be destitute of fossil coal, though there is said to be some in Siberia. Perhaps, however, the abundant supply of wood prevents any search from being made after it. In Italy there are a few inconsiderable mines in the Appenines. In Spain, too, there are some, but the strata are not thick enough to make them of importance. Not a single coal mine has been found in Portugal.—Coal is very abundant in the United States of America, but the fine forests of that country will, for a long time, supersede the necessity for this combustible.
N. Y. Atlas.

SUGAR.

The sugar-cane, *Arundo Saccharifera*, is a yellow jointed reed, from each joint of which springs a stem of a fine straw color. It attains various heights, according to the fertility of the soil in which it is planted. The best soil is a reddish earth, on a clayey substratum, and in such soil it grows to the height of seven feet. The stalk of the cane contains a pithy substance, which possesses an abundance of juice, exquisitely but not cloyingly sweet. The stalk is about one inch in diameter, and the distance between the eyes from one to three inches. When perfectly ripe it is cut off near the surface of the earth, and that part which is left in the ground is suffered to grow and reproduce. Suckers or ratoons are, however, preferred in the West Indies, which are said to yield a much more rapid and frequently as profitable a crop as that of a parent cane. After the canes are cut they are conveyed to the mill. The mill generally used is a simple machine, composed of three upright cylinders, about forty inches in length and twenty-five in diameter.—Through these cylinders the canes are compressed and the juice is completely drawn out, and the canes perfectly pulverized. They are sometimes put in motion by water, but more frequently by mules. In the West Indies the negroes, who attend them often meet with serious accidents. Exhausted by fatigue, and worn out by constant vigilance, they are apt to slumber over their labor, and at such times the arm is frequently caught between the rollers, and the head, body and limbs, crushed, in a moment, to atoms. The juice, after it has been expressed from the cane, falls into a leaden bed from which it is conveyed, through a wooden gutter, to the boiling-house. The pulverized canes are used as fuel, and the ashes as a manure: hence no part of this valuable plant is entirely lost. The juice, after it has run into the boiling house, is received into three copper clarifiers, of various dimensions. When the clarifier is filled with liquor, the lexivium of lime is applied to remove the superabundant acid. One pint of lime is generally allowed to one hundred gallons of liquor. There are also in the boiling-house, besides the clarifiers, three boilers diminishing in size from the *teache* to the clarifier. When the scum is formed on the surface, the liquor is prevented from boiling by the removal of the fire and the application of a damper. It is then permitted to remain until the scum becomes quite thick, after which it is conveyed to the large copper, through a channel, completely clarified. In this copper they scum the liquor once more after it has been considerably reduced by evaporation. It is then ladeled into the third boiler, and from thence into the teache, and lastly into the cooler, which is a small wooden trough, of a conic form. In the cooler the sugar becomes chrystallized, when it is carried to the curing-house, where it remains till the molasses drains from it. The sugar-cane is said to contain one part of water, one of sugar, and one of mucilaginous gum, with some essential oil. When the mill is in operation, the negroes, where the cane is cultivated, begin to regain their wonted vigor of body; sickness is banished, and its place supplied by the most vigorous health. Almost every animal in nature reaps some advantage from this inestimable sweet, and to all it is in an eminent degree salutary and nutricious. It may not be improper to add to this brief account of the growth of the cane and the manufacture of sugar, the process adopted in the West Indies in the preservation of *Tamarinds*, a fruit which grows abundantly in those islands, and forms an important article of commerce. This is done in sugar mills. The fruit, when perfectly ripe, is taken out of the pod and placed in small casks, in layers; boiling syrup is then poured over them until the casks are thoroughly filled, when they are shut up, and all is completed and ready for exportation. *Wash. Chron.*

DOMESTIC SLAVE TRADE.

The New-Orleans Courier of Dec. 14, gives the following particulars of the transactions on board the Slaver La Fayette, to which we referred in a brief paragraph last eveping. There is a strange inconsistency in the laws of the republic, upon the subject of the slave-trade. To engage in the foreign slave-trade, is declared piracy; while the domestic slave-trade, equally horrible, is practised as a regular business, and to a very great extent. The attempt of these poor wretches, to obtain their freedom, being a violation of law, must be condemned: but as it arose from an impulse of nature, its criminality is greatly extenuated. Would not 197 of the best white Christians in the land, if placed in the same circumstances, have made the same attempt, though with still greater energy and resolution. *N. Y. Spectator.*

"The schr. La Fayette sailed from Norfolk on Saturday, Nov. 14, for New Orleans, with 197 slaves on board. On Monday night, (3d night out,) about ½ past 11 o'clock, Thos. L. Balls, of Norfolk, a passenger on board, was sitting upon deck talking with Capt. Bissell, when three negro men jumped over the boat (which was stowed bottom up athwart ship as a bulk-head to separate the men and women;) the Captain asked what they wanted—they answered, water. They stood at the water cask some time, when one of them turned his head to the starboard side of the ship and called some person, name not recollected. The captain got up and walked forward: they immediately jumped over the boat followed by the captain, who did not suspect them of foul play; when they seized him, threw him down, and commenced fight, with handspikes, knives, billets of wood, &c. Mr. B. immediately jumped below, and awoke the mate, armed himself with a cutlass, and as soon as possible rushed to the assistance of the captain, and as good luck would have it, just in time to save him from the death blow aimed at him with a handspike by one of the mutineers, while others held him. Mr. B. soon after received a blow from a billet of wood which knocked him down.

The mutineers (about 30 or 40) finding a general stir in the cabin commenced a retreat by jumping into the hold, where they were secured until next day, when they were admitted one by one, and examined in order to discover the ring-leaders of the affray.—Twenty-five were ring-bolted to the deck, and thus brought to this place. On the examination it was proved that one of the leaders had induced the others to join in by telling them that he had assisted to stow away one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Color was given to his story by their being 150 small kegs of pickled oysters on board. It seems that they had secured the forecastle where the crew was, and that they intended, after taking possession of the vessel, to force the crew to take them to St. Domingo or New York."

This plot originated on board the brig Ajax, in the harbor of Norfolk, from which many of these blacks were taken. The same thing was undertaken, we have been informed, on board that vessel on her passage out here, but was discovered by one of the slaves who was faithful to his master, in time to save the lives of the whites by securing the leaders. But it is with painful anxiety we learn, that the slaves also disclosed their knowledge of a like transaction which was to be attempted on board the schr. Transport not yet arrived, and in which there were eight or ten lady passengers. We were told by one of the passengers that if the attempt had been made, as was contemplated one night sooner, all on board the La Fayette must have been killed. Much praise is due to the passengers, particularly Mr. Balls, owing to whose intrepidity, principally, the life of the captain was saved, and the mutineers forced to retreat. None of them were killed, but some of them severely wounded.

P. S. Since the above was put in type, we have been informed that the U. S. District Attorney has had the persons who brought the slaves here, and about one hundred of the slaves, arrested, to be dealt with according to law.

The same paper remarks—

This is but one among many of the evil consequences attendant upon the system followed, by our northern neighbors, of sending the most worthless and abandoned portion of their slave population to this place. We hope that the members of our Legislature will again take this subject into consideration, and profiting by the experience already had of the insufficiency of the present regulations on this subject, will take some effectual mode of preventing us from being overwhelmed by vicious and vagabond slaves. We might urge powerful reasons for wishing the discontinuance of the domestic slave trade between the different States of the Union, but we leave it to the reflections of those whose duty it is to protect us against the impending evil.

From the National Gazette.

The two articles in the last number of the London Quarterly Review on *public finances* and the *anti-paper system* abound with important and curious details on those topics, some of which we shall extract.

Last August, the French three per cents sold at eighty-one, when the British bore no higher price than eighty-nine, notwithstanding adverse circumstances in the French system and measures of finance. The total amount of French taxation is about nine hundred and fifty millions of francs, or thirty-eight millions of pounds; the charge of their debt is about seven millions sterling. Its weight has been nearly trebled since the late peace. Since the Seven Provinces of Holland have made common purse with the Austrian Netherlands, their annual charge af debt may be stated at 1,600,000 pounds sterling, and their revenue at about six millions and a half.

Since the loss of America, the public revenue of Spain has been reduced to about five millions sterling. "We have been assured," says the reviewer, "by a financial friend who had long watched their *sinking fund*, that it was at last entirely absorbed in the journey of the Court from Madrid to St. Ildenfonso.

The three Eastern Powers, Prussia, Austria and Russia, had little or no debt before the French revolution; made large issues of government paper, which was depreciated during the war, and since the peace have restored their finances by loans conducted on British principles, and mainly effected in the British market. The five per cent. stocks of the three powers bore lately one price, about ninety-eight, while those of France were at one hundred and ten. The greater worth of the French bond is ascribed to *the surety of a representative chamber.*

It appears that the incumbrances of all other States in Christendom, collectively, do not equal the burden with which Great Britain is singly charged. Since the constitutional era of 1688, six wars raised the debt to an amount nominally exceeding eight hundred millions sterling. There were lately two hundred and eighty-four thousand holders of the several stocks, and twenty-eight millions sterling of dividends. The increase of debt during the last war was three-fold; all attempts at reduction during peace have proved ineffectual, and the reviewer admits that bankruptcy cannot be avoided in the end, unless the public means grow also with equal rapidity. He believes that they do; or that the growth of the surplus income of the country, aided by the contributions of a very large new population, enables it to bear the increased annual taxation, amounting to thirty-five millions sterling within the last forty years.

From the Village Record.

I have been somewhat surprised, Messrs. Editors, that the late decision of the Supreme Court in relation to Mortgages, has not created a good deal more excitement. I mean, as the intelligent and business reader will doubtless see, that decision, which goes to declare that a Mortgage is no more a sure and permanent lien on property than a Judgment. Heretofore, the opinion I believe has been general that the man who took a mortgage on property, worth the amount, was perfectly secure, and might rest satisfied that his money was safe, and might remain so invested just so long as he and the borrower could agree. When property is bound by two or more judgments, we know it might be sold on one of the younger—the money be taken into court—the older judgment paid off, and the title then was clear. We thought we knew equally well, that when a Mortgage existed against property, and it was sold on a subsequent Judgment, it was of course sold subject to the Mortgage.—It seems not. The Mortgage is made, by the decision referred to, to stand on precisely the ground of a Judgment, having no more preference or stability. A question presents itself of much importance not only to lenders but borrowers, whether it were not better the law should be otherwise.—Why should not the owner of land and the lender of money have a right to make any bargain they please? Would it not be well for widows—for executors and trustees, holding property for Orphans—would it not be better for borrowers of money—would it be any injury to the public, that the law should be, as it was almost universally supposed to be—that there was a safe mode of lending money, on solid security, which no thing—or body—or law, but the will of the parties, could alter?
R.

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

(Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.)

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4½ a 5	steel, co.	lb. 8 a 9¢
pearl	6	sad irons	6cts¢
sc. salts	4 a 4½	Lead, in pigs	5½a6¢
black salts	3 a 3½¢	bars	4½a5¢
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16¢	white, in kegs	$8¢
Augers, qr.	6 a 7¢	dry, lb.	12¢
Alum,	6	Shot, all si.	6½ a 7
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6¢	Leather, sole	25 a 28¢
Butter, keg,	8	upper, doz.	$30a36¢
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	40 a 50¢	calf skins,	15 a 24¢
Beans, sh. bush.	75 a $1¢	Lard	5 a 6¢
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4¢	Logwood,	2 1-2 a 3¢
w. crack. bbl.	5 a 6¢	Molasses,	34 a 38¢
Beer,	5 ¢	Nails, du. bra.	10d 6¢
Coals, bush.	4½ a 5¢		8 6½
Candles, lb.	9		6 7¢
Copperas	3½ a 3¾¢		4 8¢
Cheese	6¢	other	6 a 7¢
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11¢	Oil, flaxseed, gal	60a62½¢
Irwin's	9a15	tanners,	bbl. $19 a 20¢
Coffee, g. in bgs.	15a15¢	Onions, bushl.	15
Cotton Wool	8½ a 9¢	Paper	
Cassimets,	40 a 110¢	cap, No. 1. rm.	$3½a8½¢
Cotton Goods,		No. 2	2¾ a 3½¢
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	10a 11¢	No. 3	2½ a 2¾¢
4-4 Checks	12a 14¢	letter	2¾ a 4¢
3-4 Stripes	10a11¢	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarn, lb n. 5,	25¢	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$5 75 a 4¢	paper hang's.	p. 37½¢
Feathers	29 a 30¢	Pork, fresh	lb. 4 a 5
Flax, scutched, lb.	6¢	pkd. mess,	bbl. $9 a 10
hatcheled,	10¢	clear,	9 a 10
Flannels, cy. 4-4,	37a45¢	Potatoes, bush.	30¢
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5¢
herring,	6 50 a 7 50¢	do. Kentucky	3 a 4¢
shad,	12.50¢	Sugar, N. O.	lb. raw 8 a
mack'l.	8¼ a 11¢	country	7¢
Grain, wheat,	bu. 50a65¢	lump,	16 a 17¢
barley	50¢	loaf,	17 a 19¢
rye	45a50¢	Salt,	$2 37½ a 2 50¢
corn	40¢	Soap,	lb. 5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$4¢	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12	$5¢	wire no. 14,	16 $8¢
12 by 18	$9 00¢	Spades & shovels	$8 a 11
Bottles, porter	gross 40¢	Tobacco	
gallon	doz. 25¢	keg,	lb. 6 a 12½cts.
½ do.	14¢	leaf	3 a 4¢
¼ do.	87½cts¢	Tallow, rendered	7¢
pint	62½¢	rough	4½ a 5¢
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6*	Tea, Y. H.	lb. 90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	$100	H. skin	70 a 75¢
Hides, Span.	lb. 13 a 15¢	imperial,	1,30a1,40¢
green	5¢	Wax, bees'	18 a 20*
Indigo, Spanish	lb. 2½a2¾¢	Wool,	22 a 40*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾¢	Wool hats,	doz. $5 a 6§
Iron, bar, com.	ton $120¢	Whisk. o. gall.	50a50cts¢
planished	100¢	new	23a25¢
rolled	95¢	Vices, bright	16a17
sheet, ewt.	10½¢	black	15
pig, ton	$34 a 35¢	Window glass,	7 by 9 $3¢

REMARKS—*demand; § scarce; ¢ plenty.

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity* in *style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00
Music,	20,00

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent. Oct. 20—tf.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. with the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

MR. E. E. AARON

HAS the honor respectfully to inform the public of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just arrived in this city, and is the bearer of the celebrated and invaluable LOADSTONE FILES for the radical cure of warts and corns on the feet.

This instrument is sanctioned by the most eminent Medical men on the Continent, invented by the celebrated Dr. Weller, physician to the King of Sweden. This highly approved of instrument consists of a chemical preparation from a mineral substance, found in the Alps of Switzerland, with which any one can remove, with ease and safety, the most inveterate corn, by the simple process of a slight rubbing, according to the directions, which will afford instantaneous relief to sufferers, however great may be their pains, and supersede the necessity of cutting. Its construction is of a nature that no fear need be apprehended for the surrounding flesh, but may be freely used on the softest skin, without ever feeling the slightest pain or inconvenience.

If Mr. Aaron was the possessor of the files only, he could not warrant the cure, but as it has never failed to effect a cure, wherever it has been tried, by being applied according to the directions, it may be warranted with the utmost confidence.

As Mr. Aaron's stay in this city will be limited, he has appointed Messrs. Avery & Co. corners of Wood and Second, and Market and Fourth streets his general agents, and empowered them to treat with other persons desirous of vending the same, who will be supplied by the agents, free of postage. Price of each file, 50 cts.; $4 per dozen, and $42 per gross.

October 16, 1829.—w3mo.

Land For Sale.

A PLANTATION and tract of 180 acres, 3 miles North of the Ohio river, 2 miles S. of Johnston's mills, 4 miles E. of Economy, and 16 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh: *Is a good stand for a Blacksmith's shop*, having been occupied as such for several years.

ALSO—SEVERAL TRACTS and parts of tracts, in the same quarter of the country, and some in Beaver county.

ALSO—A TRACT of IMPROVED LAND situate on both sides of the Greensburgh, Turnpike Road between 9 and 10 miles from Pittsburgh; abounds with coal, and partly with limestone.

ALSO—Land in Armstrong and Indiana counties, North of Penn. Canal, also in Mercer and Crawford counties.

Apply to A. Way & Co. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road.

DAVID SHIELDS.

Feb. 13, 1829—wtf.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1830.

The editor of the Statesman has devoted a column of his last paper to a notice of our remarks upon the pardon of Pluymart, but certainly says nothing to impugn the force of our argument or the truth of our assertions. We asserted *that Pluymart had committed an atrocious act; that he had been fairly convicted; that he had broken out of the penitentiary by force and stratagem; and that while he was running at large, in violation of the laws of this Commonwealth, he was pardoned by the man whose duty it was to see the laws executed.* We contended that the Governor should not have listened to an application for a pardon, while the convict was running at large, in violation and contempt of our laws.

Such was our knowledge of the facts in Pluymart's case, and such our opinion as to the course of the executive in such a case. We were, therefore, surprised when we heard that the Governor had pardoned this notorious offender under such circumstances; but we were still more surprised to hear his conduct, in granting the pardon, pronounced "commendable," nay "*highly* commendable." In the whole column devoted to our article, there is not one word in reply to our reprobation of Governor Shulze's conduct—not one word to excuse his conduct. There is much smartness, and some ill nature, but nothing like a justification of the pardon. In explanation of the former declaration of that editor, that Pluymart had been "*often arraigned*," he now shows that Pluymart has made several *escapes*, and has as often been arrested; and this he calls arraigning. We do not wish to criticise the word: we are so much in the habit of using words carelessly ourselves, that we will not be captious. Our objection is to the substance of the thing: we object to using Pluymart's frequent *escapes and recaptures* as fit subjects to excite sympathy. The editor of the Statesman *seems* to contend that Pluymart's ingenuity in effecting his escapes should have operated to excuse him from arrest or "arraignment." "Pluymart was charged and accused before five different officers, in different places, at different times, for the same offence." Such are the words of the Statesman. In reply we will only say, that if Pluymart had remained in confinement when he was first arrested, he would have escaped those frequent "*arraignments*," and the Bank would have saved the expense of frequent pursuits. We believe that this is the first time that a man's skill in the practice of the arts of villainy has been seriously used as a means of exciting sympathy.

Towards the end of his column, the editor lugs in the cases of poor Woods and the unfortunate "Militiamen," and now declares "that they were after a fair trial fairly convicted of an atrocious offence." The editor of this paper was zealous, (not in their "defence," as the editor of the Statesman says—that was unnecessary, inasmuch as they had been executed many years before,) but in censuring the conduct of General Jackson in ordering their execution. We censured the General, because we believed that they had not been convicted of atrocious offences after fair trials.—Upon that occasion, *we* did not express one opinion while we held another.

In another article, the editor of the Statesman offers some assertions, which, if all true, would perhaps in some degree palliate the conduct of Governor Shulze. But even these assertions, if all true, and taken in their most favorable light, would not entitle his conduct to that high commendation, bestowed upon it by the editor of the Statesman. The editor, we believe, is mistaken when he asserts that the property was all restored. It is certain that the Bank has suffered a loss of at least nine or ten thousand dollars by the robbery. The editor is, we believe, mistaken when he asserts that "a *large sum* of money was paid by Pluymart to *one* of the officers of the Bank, in consideration of the matter being dropped." The gentleman who received the *large sum* was not, when he received it, an officer of the Bank, and he received the money in satisfaction of his private claim. But if he were, and if he had pledged himself to stop the prosecution, he had no power to do so: the agreement would have been illegal, and the Governor, instead of receiving "high commendation," deserved *censure*, for winking at the compounding of a felony.

But it seems that members of the Ohio Legislature, citizens of the state of New York, and of the city of Philadelphia, signed petitions in favor of Pluymart. Suppose a Bank in Philadelphia had been robbed, and the citizens of Pittsburgh and New York, and members of the Ohio Legislature, had signed petitions in favor of the robber—would Governor Shulze have listened to them? Would he not have consulted the feelings and wishes of the citizens of Philadelphia? Would he have acted without giving them an opportunity to explain? We think not: and we think that the citizens of Pittsburgh are entitled to as much respect as the citizens of any other place. Surely the persons injured by the crime ought to have been consulted, before a pardon was extended to the offender. We mean not to say, that no offender shall be pardoned without the consent of the injured parties; but we do think that they should have an opportunity to offer their views and explanations. What did the members of the Ohio Legislature know about the injury sustained by the Bank in Pittsburgh, or what did they care?

We are as willing to condemn the pardon of Fairly as of Pluymart; but it was not so necessary in the former case as in the latter. No editor had bestowed "*high commendation*," upon Governor Wolf for pardoning Fairly.

We would not have reprobated the conduct of Governor Shulze, if it had not previously been "*highly commended*" by the editor of the Statesman. After that gentleman bestowed the compliment, we thought it necessary to express what we believed to be the sentiments of the persons injured. We were unwilling to have the impression go abroad, that the people of Pittsburgh approved the conduct of Governor Shulze in this particular case.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

We learn from a late Kentucky paper that Mr. Clay delivered an address in the large Presbyterian meeting-house, in Frankfort, on the subject of the American Colonization Society. The audience was very numerous, the house being filled to overflowing.

The liberal reward of $20,000 is offered at New York for the recovery of the jewels stolen from the palace of His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange.

The Cherokee Phœnix contains an address from one of the Chiefs of that nation, in behalf of the citizens, to the christian people of the nation, recommending to them to observe the 1st day of January as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

Louisville and Portland Canal.—This important work around the Falls of the Ohio, according to an extract of the Report of the Directors, is so nearly finished that there is little doubt of its final completion during the next summer. The large bridge over the canal, built of stone, on the turnpike from Louisville to Shippingport, is said to be a splendid piece of masonry. The centre arch is 66 feet span, and two side arches, over the slopes in the banks of the canal, are 40 feet span each: the whole length of the bridge is 250 feet, and it contains 5741 perches of masonwork.

The Hon. Mr. Rush, agent for the purpose, has completed the negotiation of a loan in Europe, for One Million of Dollars, to pay the subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The precise terms of the loan are not known, but it has been obtained at an interest of less than six per cent. per annum.

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Editors: In your late announciation of the successful election of Mr DENNY, in Pennsylvania, to the House of Representatives of the U. States, there appeared an error in his baptismal name, which is HARMAR and not HARMAN. He was named Harmar on account of the respect his father, Major Denny, of Pittsburgh, had for the late Gen. Harmar, and of the friendship the General showed for him.

At the time of Harmar's expedition against the Indians, Major Denny was a lieutenant in the regular service, and Brigade Major to the General, who, as some thought, rather ostentatiously, in his official account of the engagement of the St. Joseph, stated that such a number of the savages were shot down while crossing the river, that their bodies actually dammed up the water. In the same communication he mentioned in very honorable terms (no doubt deservedly) his Brigade Major, and recommended him to the favor of the Government.

The musical rogues of New England did not suffer this to pass without notice. One of them, in a poetical effusion, in which he pretended to describe, or sing the prominent measures of Congress at that period, gave us the following lines, which still rest in my memory, on account of the gentleman named:

" Sent out Harmar in a fever.
" To make a dam o'er Joseph's river;
" To sacrifice the lives of many,
" And recommend Lieutenant Denny."

Major Denny was also in St. Clair's expedition, and aid de camp to the General.

The amiable and lovely mother of Harmar Denny, who died before she arrived at the meridian of life, was a sister to the late General Wilkins, of Pittsburgh, and of Judge Wilkins, who declined to serve in Congress. General Wilkins served in the war of the Revolution. I am not acquainted with the claims of his family; but hope they will be liberally and favorably viewed by Congress, presuming that they relate to his business as contractor for the western army, which was attended with much risk and danger while he was in the service.

It is nearly twenty years since I have been in Pennsylvania. I rejoice to find that the People of the Western part are, at length, reposing confidence in their young native citizens. May *they* be found worthy of the high trust.

Governor Wolf has issued the customary proclamation, confirming and continuing all appointments made and all commissions heretofore lawfully issued, for the term of six months from the date of his proclamation, (the 15th inst.) unless the said appointments and commissions shall be sooner superseded and annulled—and enjoining upon all public officers a strict performance of their duty.

Governor Wolf has allowed himself two months longer to fill the different offices with his friends, than was taken by any of his predecessors. Governors Findley and Shulze took but four, and Gov. Hiester three months.—*Frank. Repos.*

Anecdote.—M. Lavasseur relates the following interesting anecdote in his history of Lafayette in America.

" It happened to one of our acquaintance, to be in the steam boat that plies between N. York and N. Brunswick, along with Mr. Adams, when the latter was President of the U. States. The President sat, undistinguished, at the foot of the breakfast table, eating with keen appetite of the good things common to all. At the other end was an English Colonel, contending with our friend, as many European travellers do, that the " Americans, in spite of their republican institutions, are essentially aristocratic in their habits."

" What person do you suppose that to be, down next to the Captain," said a neighbor to the Colonel. " I dont know," replied the other, he is like the rest and seems to be making a pretty hearty meal." " But I can tell," continued the questioner—" that's the President of the U. States—go and talk with him after he is done." The Officer, who had landed only five days before, at New York, looked confounded, rose and went near to the president's chair, with a countenance of mingled suprise and curiosity, which amused his first auditors; and he felt still less inclined to insist on American aristocracy after he learned that the captain himself was unaware of the presence of Mr. Adams."

How strikingly characteristic is this anecdote of the genuine republican simplicity of the good and patriotic John Quincy Adams. *Prov. Jour.*

Distressing Occurrence.—On Friday evening, the 25th ultimo, as a son of Mr. *Elisha Robinson*, of Perry township, between three and four years of age, who was stripped and prepared to go to bed, was standing before the fire, his shirt caught fire, and so rapid was the flame, that before his father could extinguish it, (although within two steps, sitting at the table) the whole abdomen and breast, the neck and under part of the child's face, were so severely burnt, that the poor sufferer survived it somewhat like forty hours, when he expired.

Kittanning Columbian.

From the Daily Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 31.

STEAM BOATS IN THE WEST.

It is little more than thirty years since the then frontier village of Fort-Pitt (now Pittsburgh) was subject to frequent alarms from the appearance of the red men on the western shore of one of her rivers; it is little more than thirty years, since one of the first necessaries of life was packed from the eastern side of the mountains by the individuals themselves who consumed it; it is little more than thirty years, since the canoe of the savage gave place to the scarcely less inconvenient flat boat of the emigrant, which, in its turn, was to yield to the open keel of the trader, and the flat roofed ark of the Mississippi. What is the revolution which has occurred? Pittsburgh has earned the name of the American Birmingham; Fort Washington, under the name of Cincinnati, has become one of the most beautiful and attractive cities of the Union, and the Ohio river, which, within the memory of many of us, presented a navigation as dangerous as that of the mysterious Niger, is now visited for its picturesque charms, by travellers from the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Danube.

Of all the various subjects of interesting speculation which have combined, in producing these almost incredible advancements in the West, the steam boat is, probably, the one of the greatest moment. A review of the rise and progress of this item in the catalogue of the causes of our prosperity, may not be unimportant, and a statement of facts connected with it will be likely to surprise ourselves, not less than strangers.

The first boat built on the western waters, of which the writer of this article has any record, was the New Orleans, built at Pittsburgh, in 1811:—he has no account of more than 7 or 8 built previously to 1817; from that period they have been rapidly increasing in number, character, model and style of workmanship, until 1825, when two or three boats built about that time, were declared by common consent, to be the first in the world.—Since that time, we are informed that some of the New York and Chesapeake boats rival and probably surpass us in richness and beauty of internal decoration. As late as 1816, the practicability of navigating the Ohio with steam boats, was esteemed doubtful; none but the most sanguine augured favorably. The writer of this well remembers that in 1816, observing in company with a number of gentlemen, the long struggles of a stern wheel boat to pass horse tail ripple, (5 miles below Pittsburgh,) it was the unanimous opinion, that "such a contrivance" might conquer the difficulties of the Mississippi, as high as Natchez, but that we of the Ohio must wait for some more happy "century of inventions." In 1817, the bold and enterprising Capt. Shreve, (whose late discovery of a mode for destroying snags and improving western navigation, entitles him to the reputation of a public benefactor) made a trip from New Orleans to Louisville in 25 days. The event was celebrated by rejoicing, and by a public dinner to the daring individual who had achieved the miracle. Previous to that period, the ordinary passage by barges, propelled by oars and sails, was three months. A revolution in western commerce was at once effected. Every article of merchandise began to ascend the Mississippi, until we have seen a package delivered at the wharf of Cincinnati, from Philadelphia, *via* New Orleans, at one cent per pound. From the period of Captain Shreves' celebrated voyage, till 1817, the time necessary for the trip, has been gradually diminishing: during that year, the Tecumseh entered the port of Louisville from New Orleans, in 8 days and 2 hours from port to port!

Since the introduction of the steam boat, the memorandum before me furnishes a list of 323, whose united tonnage may be estimated at about 56,000 tons, employed during this period, on the waters of the Mississippi and Ohio. The largest size rated about 500 tons, but a large majority of them are under 250 tons.

The average first cost of a Steam Boat is estimated at one hundred dollars per ton; the repairs made during the existence of the boat amount to one half the first cost. The average duration of a boat has hitherto been about four years; of those built of locust, lately, the period will probably be two years longer. The amount of expenditure in this branch of business on the western waters, then, for the last ten years, will in some measure be shown by the following calculation.

56,000 tons, costing 100 dollars per ton, amount to -	$5,600,000
Repairs at the end of the present *generation* of boats, say 3 years hence - -	2,800,000
	$8,400,000
Amount of money expended in building and repairing in ten years - - -	8,400,000

The annual expenditure of steam boats is very difficult to be arrived at; the importance of this expenditure, however, to the towns on our Rivers, and to the whole extent of country running along their shores, may be estimated from the following calculation of the item of fuel alone, for one year. Take the present year of 1829. We have now in commission above 200 Boats, the average tonnage of which may be rated at 175 tons; this will give the whole amount now employed, 35,000 tons.

It is calculated that the business season of each year lasts eight months; deduct one fourth for the time lost in port, and we have 6 months or 180 days, of running time. Each boat is presumed to consume one cord of wood, for every 12 tons, every 24 hours.

The 35,000 tons then consume per day	2,917 cords
Or during the six months	535,060 cords

The price of wood varies from one dollar and a half to five dollars, per cord; a fair average would place it about 2,25 per cord This makes the expenditure for fuel alone on the banks of our Rivers, one million, one hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars every year. The other expenditures while running are calculated by the most experienced and intelligent owners to be equal to one million three hundred thousand dollars, which gives the total expenditure per annum (1829) at $2,481,385

This calculation and estimate, then, which are both made lower than the facts justify, present these results—first

The amount of first cost of steam boats since 1817,	5,600,000
Repairs on the same up to 1832,	2,800,000
Total amount of expenditure of capital produced by the introduction of steam boats,	8,400,000
Amount of expenditure in fuel and other expenses, exclusive of repairs per season of 8 months,	$2,481,381

We cannot better illustrate the magnitude of the change in every thing connected with western commerce, and navigation, than by contrasting the foregoing statement with the situation of things at the time of the adoption of steam transportation, say in 1817. About 20 barges, averaging 100 tons each, comprised the whole of the commercial facilities for transporting merchandise from New Orleans to the "upper country;" each of these performed one trip down and up again to Louisville and Cincinnati within the year. The number of keel boats employed on the upper Ohio cannot be ascertained, but it is presumed that 150 is a sufficiently large calculation to embrace the whole number. These averaged 30 tons each, and employed one month to make the voyage from Louisville to Pittsburgh, while the more noble and dignified barge of the Mississippi made her trip in the space of 100 days, if no extraordinary accident happened to check her progress. Not a dollar was expended for wood in the space of 2000 miles, and the squatter on the banks of the Ohio thought himself lucky if the reckless boatman would give the smallest trifle for the eggs and chickens which formed almost the only saleable articles on a soil whose only fault is its too great fertility. Such was the case 12 years since. The Mississippi boats now make five trips within the year, and are enabled, if necessary, in that period to afford to that trade 135,000 tons. Eight or nine days are sufficient on the upper Ohio, to perform the trip from Louisville to Pittsburgh and back. In short, if the steam boat has not realized the hyperbole of the poet in "annihilating time and space," it has produced results scarcely surpassed by the introduction of the art of printing. N.

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* Allowing the present amount of tonnage, 35,000 tons, to be the average amount to be employed for the next 8 years, and allowing the generation of a boat to be 4 years, boats to the amount of 70,000 tons including those of this year, must be built during this time; first cost would be 7,000,000, and repairs 3,500,000 dollars; The greatest part if not the whole of this last item might be secured to Cincinnati by the creation of Dry Docks, and other conveniences as now contemplated.

CONGRESS.

December 28.—A bill was presented in the House of Representatives, from the Judiciary Committee, and received its first and second readings, the provisions of which, as far as we understand them, meet very fairly the necessity which invites legislation on the subject of the organization of the judiciary.

The bill proposes that the Supreme Court shall hereafter consist of a Chief Justice and *eight* Associate Judges, (instead of six as at present.)—That the Seventh Judicial Circuit shall hereafter consist of the District of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri; that the Districts of Kentucky and Tennessee shall constitute the Eighth Circuit; and the District of Mississippi, the Eastern District of Louisiana, and the Southern District of Alabama shall constitute the Ninth District: that, in accordance with this arrangement, there shall be appointed a Seventh Associate Justice, to reside in the Eighth Circuit, and to attend that Circuit, until otherwise allotted: and an Eighth Justice, to reside in the Ninth Circuit, until otherwise allotted: that these Judges shall attend and compose a part of the Supreme Court.

The details of the bill of course accord with this new arrangement of Circuits, &c.

Among the petitions presented in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, was one by Mr. Irwin of Pennsylvania, praying for an appropriation of one million of dollars, to be applied to the construction of the western section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

On the same day, Mr. Ramsey presented a resolution of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, expressive of an opinion decidedly favorable to the objects of the American Colonization Society, and recommending appropriations of public money towards the encouragement thereof.

Nat. Int.

December 29.—The Senate, after disposing of various petitions and resolutions, went into the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Hunt on the subject of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, was again taken up, and discussed until the expiration of the hour set apart for the consideration of resolutions, when the discussion was arrested before any question was taken. The House then, after passing the bills ordered to be engrossed on the preceding day, resumed the unfinished business of Monday, being the bill to establish a rule for the computation of the mileage of members, upon which some discussion took place; but before any question was taken, the House adjourned.

December 30.—In the Senate the Committee on Finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an uniform national currency. A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives the resolution of Mr. Hunt, relative to the distribution of the Public Lands, was again under discussion; a motion made by Mr. Polk to lay the resolution and amendments on the table having been negatived by 90 to 67, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Test addressed the House; but before the latter gentleman had concluded, he was arrested by the expiration of the hour appropriated to reports and resolutions.—Several private bills were reported from the several Committees. The House then took up the bill to establish a rule for the mileage of Members, which occupied some time, and in which several amendments were made. The bill and amendments were finally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

Dec. 31.—In Senate, Mr. Webster appeared in his seat. After disposing of various matters presented for deliberation, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. The bill authorizing a subscription of stock to the Washington Turnpike Road Company was taken up, and after some observations by Messrs. Hendricks and Dickerson, on motion of Mr. D. it was postponed and made the order of the day for Monday week.

In the House of Representatives the resolution offered by Mr. Hunt was again under consideration, but no question was taken. The bill relative to the mileage of Members, was passed. The special order of the day being the Report of the Committee of Elections on the petition of Mr. B. Arnold against the sitting member, Pryor Lea, of Tennessee, was then taken up, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. M'Duffie in the chair, when Mr. Arnold was admitted, and some discussion took place on the printing of the testimony. The Committee then rose and reported progress, and some resolutions offered by Mr. Nicholls, at the request of Mr. Arnold, were amended and adopted. The House then adjourned till Monday.

Locke on Cards.—To a spectator of a card table, the insipid conversation of whist-players is manifest, proverbial, and disgusting. The following anecdote is related in the recently published life of John Locke, and illustrates the feeling which probably is experienced by most persons who are mere lookers on of the game.

One day three or four noblemen, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Halifax, and others, came into Lord Ashley's, where the philosopher then resided. After some compliments, cards were introduced, before scarcely any conversation had passed between them. Mr. Locke looked on for some time while they were at play, and then taking his pocket book, began to write with great attention. At length one of them had the curiosity to ask him what he was writing. "My Lord," said he, "I am endeavoring to profit, as far as I am able, in your company, for, having waited with impatience for the honor of being in an assembly of the greatest geniuses of the age, and having at length obtained this good fortune, I thought I could not do better than write down your conversation; and indeed, I have set down the substance of what has been said this hour or two." Mr. Locke had no occasion to read much of what he had written; these noble persons saw the ridicule, and endeavored to improve the jest, for, instantly quitting their play, they entered into rational conversation, and spent the remainder of the evening in a manner suitable to their character.

Baltimore American.

Gelatine.—In latter times we have known how to profit by Papin's excellent discovery of extracting from *bones* a good and salutary nutriment, which in his days were disregarded. Papin had shewn to Charles II. of England that it was possible to extract a jelly from bones, and had engaged to prepare, within four-and-twenty hours, with 11 lbs. of charcoal, 150 lbs. of jelly, which he recommended to be used in workhouses and hospitals. The King was ready to give this project the attention it deserved, when, as he was one day going to dinner, he found petitions fastened to the necks of his dogs, the import of which was, that he should not deprive them of a food which they had long considered as their property. The jest was smiled at, and Papin's discovery was lost to the age. *English paper.*

CANAL BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

December 24.	Flat	
24.	Collier	
25.	Pioneer	
25.	Manager	
25.	Messenger	
25.	Hickory	
25.	Cornplanter	
25.	Farmer	
27.	Favorite	
27.	American Star	
28.	Walker	
28.	Franklin	
29.	Collier	
30.	Pioneer	
30.	Flat	
30.	Warren Packet	
30.	Blacksnake	
31.	Freeport Packet	
January 1.	Pennsylvania	
1.	Gen. Marchand	
1.	Hickory	
1.	Hibernia	
1.	Reindeer	
1.	Blacksnake	
3.	Freeport Packet	
3.	Pioneer	
3.	American Star	

DEPARTED.

December 24.	Reindeer	
24.	Collier	
25.	Manager	
25.	Pioneer	
26.	Gen. Marchand	
26.	Messenger	
26.	Fame	
26.	Hickory	
26.	Unexpected	
28.	American Star	
28.	Pennsylvania	
29.	Favorite	
30.	Franklin	
30.	Walker	
30.	Erie	
30.	Pioneer	
30.	Cornplanter	
31.	Jackson	
31.	Warren Packet	
31.	Freeport Packet	
January 1.	Pennsylvania	
2.	Blacksnake	
2.	Hibernia	
2.	Gen. Marchand	

Married.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Mr. *Robert Cunningham*, to Mrs. *Elizabeth Hosac*, of Deer township.

On the 7th inst. by Robert Christy Esq. Col. *John M'Koen* to Miss *Ann Larriner*, all of St. Clair township.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL LEASE, for the term of three years, the ground and tenements in Pittsburgh, situated on the east and south side of Wood and Second Streets, between Second and Third, near Mr. Griffith's Hotel. Possession given on the 1st day of April next enseing. Terms made known by calling at No. 120 Second street, between Wood and Smithfield.

J. C. WINEBIDDLE.

January 8, 1830—tf.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the President of the Pittsburgh Philosophical Society will deliver a Public Lecture, in the Court-House, on *Monday Evening*, the 18th inst. at 7 o'clock, explanatory of the object and views of the society. The Ladies and citizens generally are particularly invited to attend.

JOHN M'FADEN, Sec.

January 8—3

Office of Allegheny Bridge Company,
4th January, 1830.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of *three per centum* for the last six months. The same will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 11th inst.

ALEX'R. JOHNSON, Jr. *Treasurer.*

Jan. 8.—3t.

THE following are the numbers drawn for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 15 for 1829:

26, 50, 55, 37, 5, 40, 47, 2, 31, 29.

Nos. 5, 37, 40, the splendid prize of

$10,000,

Was held in Pittsburgh, in a WHOLE TICKET.

The tickets in the next Class are now ready.

$15,000—TICKETS $5.

Apply to or address *GEORGE A. COOK,*
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre,
No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Managers' Office, Jan. 8.

CLARKE'S OFFICE,

PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 8, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Class No. 1, for 1830; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on Saturday 23d of January, 1830.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	15,000	1 Prize of	2,025
1 "	6,000	5 "	1,000
1 "	4,800	5 "	500
1 "	3,000		

Besides 400, 300, 200, 150, 100, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets, $5: Halves, $2 50: Quarters, $1 25. To be had at Clarke's Office, in great variety of numbers.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 15, for 1829.

26, 50, 55, 37, 5, 40, 47, 2, 31, 29.

Several small Capitals as usual sold at Clarke's office. For Prizes in the above handsome scheme apply or address

J. M. CLARKE,

No. 110 Market street, between 5th and Liberty

Eatables, Queensware, Groceries, &c.

JUST received, a few bushels fine Pealed Peaches; a quantity of Dried Peaches, Apples, and Beans; do. Onions; Green Apples, by the barrel; fine Table and Kitchen Salt; 5 crates and 10 small Packages, assorted Queensware and Glassware; 50 kegs assorted Juniata Nails and Cavendish and other Tobacco; a choice assortment of Groceries; Cotton Yarn, Candlewick, Domestic Muslins; Rag and Venitian Carpetings; fine rectified Cider and Cider-Wine, by the barrel or retail, for Cookery.

Also, expected in a few days, from Philadelphia, an excellent assortment of Bleached Muslins, &c. &c. All which will be sold on accommodating terms for Cash or Clover-seed, Bees-wax, or other good Produce. ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B.—The subscriber wants money very much to meet his engagements; persons indebted will confer a great favor by immediate payment; and for cash I will sell low. I. H.

January 8, 1829.—3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 1 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 23d JANUARY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS for $5.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$15,000 is	$15,000
1		6,000	6,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,025	2,025
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2,500
5		400	2,000
10		300	3,000
10		200	2,000
20		150	3,000
24		100	2,400
51		70	3,570
51		60	3,060
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
102		30	3,060
1530		10	15,300
11475		5	55,375
13395	prizes		$136,880

20825 prizes—34220 tickets.

WHOLE TICKETS $5.

Halves - $2 50 | Quarters - $1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, January 8, 1830.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line;

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent. Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils. Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbagh's Stock also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1yF

NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned not to credit any person whatever, on my account, unless on a written order from myself.

JOSEPH KERR,

Jan. 5—3t In the Diamond.

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water Street. Sept. 25.—6mo.

FOR SALE LOW,

A GRAY MARE, six years old next spring. She is an excellent traveller, and warranted sound in every respect. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG,

No. 28 Water Street, between Market and Ferry

December 25, 1829.—3t.

SPANISH HIDES & PECANS.

1786 LBS. SPANISH HIDES; 43 bbls. PECANS, good qual

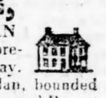
Just received and for sale by

O. ORMSBY GREGG,

No. 28 Water street, between Market and Ferry

December 25—3*

FOR SALE,



THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

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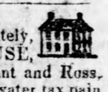
31 BALES ALABAMA COTTON
15,000 lbs. PIG LEAD
3,000 lbs. BAR do.

20 bls. No. 2 MACKEREL, (1829)
25 do. MOLASSES
For sale by
M'Kee, Clarke & Co.

January 5, 1830—6t

TO LET.



AND possession given immediately, A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, No. 158 Second street, between Grant and Ross, with a hydrant in the yard, and the water tax paid up till the first of April next. For terms apply to ALEXANDER MILLER, at No. 156 Second street. Also, *Two other Brick Houses* adjoining the above. Possession given on the first of April next. January 5—tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed by the Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania to us, the Trustees for the benefit of the creditors of said Bank, we, the subscribers, Trustees as aforesaid, hereby offer at Public Sale the following Real Estate, the property of said Bank, at the times and places hereinafter mentioned.

At the Court House, in the Borough of Greensburgh, on Wednesday, the 17th day of February next, at noon—

A Lot of Ground situate at the corner of Main and Pitt Streets, in said borough, with a large three story Brick house, now and for many years past occupied as a Tavern, and Brick Stable and other buildings thereon erected, formerly the property of Simon Drum, Sr. dec'd.

Also—A certain other Lot of Ground in said borough, situate on the east end of —— Street, and bounded on the north by a Lot of John Kuhns, having a large frame Stable erected thereon.

Also—A certain other Lot of Ground in said borough, situate on the east side of Main Street, adjoining the Tavern house of Abraham Horbach and a Lot of Richard Coulter, Esq. having a large two story Brick Dwelling House, with a Brick back building and a frame stable thereon, now in possession of Simon Mechling.

Also—A half Lot of Ground in said borough, situate on the east side of Main street and nearly opposite the Court House, with a two story Stone House, known as the "Banking House," and a two story Brick building thereon.

Also—A certain other half Lot of Ground immediately back of the last mentioned Lot, on which there is a log Stable erected.

At the house of Hugh Miskelly, Innkeeper, in the Town of New Salem, on Monday, the first day of March next, at noon—

A Tract of Land, situate in Salem Township, Westmoreland county, and near said town of New Salem, containing 197 acres and allowances or thereabouts, adjoining Lands of Thomas Wilson, Mary Wiley, and others, about 100 acres of which are cleared, a portion of which is in meadow, on which there is erected a shingle roofed log house and cabin roofed double Barn, formerly the property of William Riddle.

On the premises, at the dwelling House, now or lately of Isaac Moore, on Tuesday, the second day of March next, at noon—

A Tract of Land in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, containing 401 acres and allowance, formerly the property of Isaac Moore, adjoining Lands of John Boreland, Henry Long Samuel McMahan, and others, about 150 acres whereof is cleared, 25 acres, or thereabouts, of which is in meadow: a two story Log House, three Cabin Houses and two Cabin Barns are erected on the premises. This tract, through which passes the Northern Turnpike, will be sold in two parts or otherwise, as may suit purchasers.

At the House of John Drum, Innkeeper, in Freeport, Armstrong county, on Thursday, the fourth day of March next, at noon—

A Tract of Land, in Buffalo township, Armstrong county, containing, as is supposed, 490 acres, adjoining Lands of John Craig, Andrew Patterson, and others, about 100 acres thereof is cleared, between 10 and 15 acres of which is in meadow, on which a Log House and Barn are erected.—This tract lies near the Pennsylvania Canal and the Aqueduct across the Allegheny river, at the mouth of the Kiskeminetas; it also corners upon the former river. The same will be sold in two parts or otherwise, as may suit purchasers.

At the House of Henry Ankeny, Innkeeper, in the town of Ligonier, on Tuesday, the ninth day of March next, at noon—

All the remaining unsold part of that Tract of Land, in Ligonier township, Westmoreland county, known by the name of the "Ligonier Tract;" the said part containing about 645 acres, strict measure. This land adjoins the town of Ligonier, and will be sold in five parts, agreeably to a survey made thereof, a diagram of which is left in the possession of Henry Ankeny, Esq. for the inspection of persons disposed to purchase. About 300 acres of the land is cleared, whereof about 100 acres are in meadow.

Also—A Tract of Land, situate in said township of Ligonier, containing 273 acres and 45 perches, and allowance, more or less, adjoining the Ligonier tract and Land now or late of Jacob Hargonett, J. Brant, and others, having a shingle roofed Log House, Cabin Barn and Stable erected thereon, and about 50 acres cleared land, a part of which is in meadow.

Also—One other Tract of Land in said township of Ligonier, containing 130 acres or thereabouts, adjoining lands now or late of John M. St. Clair, James McGranaghan, and the Ligonier tract and other land, about 100 acres of which are cleared.

TERMS OF SALE.

One half of the purchase money will be required in hand, when deeds will be made on securing the residue by bonds and mortgages, or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Trustees; the residue in two equal annual payments on interest.

HUGH Y. BRADY,
MORRISON UNDERWOOD,
JOHN KUHNS,

Dec. 29, 1829.—3t *Trustees.*

TO CAPITALISTS
AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale a large Manufacturing Establishment, on the Ohio river, adjoining the upper end of the town of Wheeling, consisting of a Foundry 70 feet by 90 feet—with two Furnaces; together with all necessary fixtures—also a very large assortment of patterns of the most approved description for Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, hollow ware, &c. A very substantial Brick Work-shop, 52 feet wide and 130 feet long, three stories high, containing drums and lathes—a boring mill, and all appendages required for the construction of Steam Engines of the largest dimensions—the whole propelled by a first rate steam engine of 40 horse power; which raises a very large supply of water from the Ohio river for the use of the works.

They will sell the whole, or such part of that valuable tract of land adjoining the buildings as may be desired, the whole comprising about 120 or 130 acres, 60 or 90 acres of which contains a stratum of excellent stone coal from four to seven feet thick, supplying the works at one cent per bushel; two Brick Houses of three stories each, one two story, do.,—a frame ware-house, a large Barn, and 6 or 7 frame houses for the accommodation of work hands.

This property being bounded on the Ohio river nearly three-fourths of a mile, affords depth of water at all times sufficient to sustain steam boats, which can be built or repaired within fifty yards of the works.

Application by letter, or otherwise, to either of the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.—If not sold by the first of April, the above property will be rented for a term of years.

JOHN McCLURE,
JAMES H. FORSYTH,
THOMAS WOODS.

December 29, 1829.—3mw

Hope Cotton Factory.

THIS New Establishment, situated immediately at the west end of the aqueduct, is now in operation.

Wishing to introduce their manufactured article into market, the owners respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. The machinery in operation is of the most superior kind, and on the most improved plan of Godwin, Rodgers & Co. of New Jersey. Great attention is devoted to the picking and cleaning the cotton, and the yarns are inferior to none ever offered in the Pittsburgh market.—Terms of sale made accommodating to those who favor us with their custom. Orders for cotton yarn can be left at the office of the Factory, or if addressed to the firm through the Post-office, will be promptly attended to.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

Pittsburgh, Dec 29, 1829.—10t

TO LET,

AND possession given on the first day of April next, a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, containing about six acres, situated on Grant's Hill, and lying partly within the limits of the city. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, on Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829—tf.

$50 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

ON Saturday night last, my son, Oliver Ormsby was attacked by three men, about the middle of the Allegheny bridge, and knocked down three or four times by clubs; finding his situation dangerous, he called for assistance, which was in a noble manner afforded by some citizen, unknown either to him or myself. I feel bound to be his friend, and therefore wish him to call on me.

One of the villians has, in all probability, a rent in his coat, between the shoulders, and perhaps a flesh wound, inflicted by the boy in his extremity, with a broken knife: this may lead to discovery.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to a conviction. On the arrival of assistance, to prevent detection, they threw their lantern into the river.

GEO. EVANS.

Dec. 25, 1829.—tf

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery*, which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3½ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficent quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only*, that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention; the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.

December 15—tf.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, I will expose to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the first day of February next, all the right, title, and interest of Benjamin B. Cooper, to all, and singular, the following parcels or bodies of land, situate, lying, and being in the Third and Fourth East Allegheny Districts, in the counties of M'Kean and Jefferson, in the State of Pennsylvania, viz:—

1. One body, composed of one hundred and three tracts, of nine hundred acres each, surveyed on warrants dated the 12th and 13th December, 1792, in the names of Wilhem Willink and others, and numbered as follows, viz: 3087, 3086, 3085, 3084, 3076, 2609, 2369, 2380, 2677, 3092, 3091, 3089, 3077, 3073, 2605, 2665, 3120, 3097, 3093, 2671, 2690, 2703, 2663, 2550, 2573, 2470, 2664, 2638, 2607, 2691, 2629, 2688, 2692, 2606, 2600, 2365, 2375, 2496, 2818, 2793, 2666, 2436, 2492, 2426, 2521, 2797, 2534, 3675, 2345, 2513, 2794, 2530, 3217, 3218, 3225, 3673, 2331, 2594, 2790, 2592, 3253, 3228, 3227, 3143, 3226, 3295, 2553, 2554, 2686, 3220, 3223, 3140, 3224, 3290, 2610, 2564, 3231, 3236, 3229, 3117, 3220, 3293, 2588, 2527, 3232, 3233, 3237, 3111, 3221, 3291, 2593, 2599, 3251, 3243, 3242, 3044, 3214, 3290, 2489, 2551, 3221, 3280, and 3252; also, the part of No. 2653, remaining after the sale, by Benjamin B. Cooper to Samuel Stanton, made December 21, 1814.

2. One other body, composed of seventeen tracts, each containing one thousand and forty-three acres and sixty-three perches, except the last, which contains eleven hundred acres, surveyed on warrants dated 3d February, 1794, granted to Wilhem Willink and others, and patented to them on 24th September, 1799, being the following numbers, viz: 4871, 4872, 4873, 4874, 4875, 4876, 4907, 4908, 4909, 4910, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, and 4917. [which two said bodies of land, Wilhem Willink, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, by Paul Busti, their attorney, by deed, dated the 2nd March, 1812, recorded in the proper office, June 29, 1812, granted inter alia, to Benjamin B. Cooper, and to Oliver W. Ogden, which said Oliver, by deed, dated the day of granted his moiety thereof to Joseph M'Ilvain, Esquire, who, by deed, dated the 26th July, 1815, released the same to the said Benjamin.]

3. One other body of forty-two tracts, containing 900 acres each, surveyed on warrants, dated Dec. 13, 1792, granted to Herman Le Roy and John Linklain, and numbered, 2500, 2595, 2612, 2598, 2314, 2328, 2611, 2614, 2315, 2329, 2608, 2660, 2316, 2332, 2604, 2591, 2319, 2333, 2587, 2487, 2323, 2326, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3131, 3130, 3127, 3154, 3153, 3136, 3166, 3167, 3172, 3175, 3176, 3212, 3216, 3215, 3213, 3210, and 3232. [which forty-two tracts are a moiety of eighty-four tracts which the said Herman and John, on 26th February, 1812, granted to Paul Busti, who, on the 2nd March, 1812, granted the said eigty-four tracts to said Cooper and Ogden, and the title to which forty-two tracts is now vested in said Cooper, in severalty.]

4. One other body of thirteen tracts, numbered as follows, viz: 2973, 2486, 2507, 2439, 2442, 2425, 2377, 2361, 2363, 4904, 4905, 4903, and 4877. [which said thirteen tracts, William Griffith and Abby his wife, by deed, dated 15th April, 1811, granted to the said Benjamin B. Cooper.]

5. And, also, all the estate and interest of the said Benjamin B. Cooper, in five other tracts, surveyed on warrants, dated 12th December, 1792, granted to Wilhem Willink and others, and numbered, 2669, 2602, 2603, 2601, and 2624, including the lots in the town of Justanter.

Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Benjamin B. Cooper, at the suit of Wilhem Willink, survivor, &c.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
Marshal of the W. District of Pennsylvania.

December 15, 1829.—wts

SEMINARY, 11 ST. CLAIR STR'T.

THIS Institution is designed for the education of youth in Mercantile, English, and Classical Literature.

Outline of the Principles on which the Plan of Instruction is founded.

No pupil is put to learn any branch above his comprehension, and for which he has not acquired a sufficient preparatory knowledge.

System is adhered to in the teaching of each branch, and the Instructer explains its principles in a manner adapted to the capacity of the pupil. He then points out the practical application of what has been learned: from this he does not desist till the pupil possesses a clear comprehension of the subject.

Progressing in this manner, with a well formed judgment, thoroughly understanding what he has learned, and receiving necessary explanations of what he is learning, the scholar is agreeably led to the full possession of a solid education, suited to his intended state of life, and this in less than two-thirds of the time usually devoted to these studies.

Course of Instruction and Terms.

JUNIUS CLASS.—Spelling, Pronunciation and Explanations, Reading in Murray's Introduction: per quarter $2.

MEDIUM CLASS.—Explanations, Reading in English Reader, Sequel, and U. S. History, in succession, Elementary and Practical Arithmetic, Elements of Grammar and Geography: $3 per quarter.

SENIOR CLASS.—English Grammar, Composition and Elocution, Geography and History, Book-Keeping, Mensuration, Greek and Latin Languages: $5 per quarter.

☞To the Junius and Medium Classes are entirely devoted the customary school hours: the Senior Class is taught before and after.

The government is paternal, based upon mildness and firmness. Observance of the Rules and Discipline strictly enforced, but severity shall not be resorted to on any account.

MICH'L M'SHARRY.

December 29, 1829—3t.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Wholesale Dealers in English, French, and American DRY GOODS, invite the attention of buyers residing in the Western States to visit this market. It is our intention, and also that of several respectable houses in this city, to open a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

early in January next, and for cash or approved paper, the prices will be as low, if not lower, than can be had in any other city. Their assortment will consist of the following articles:

Broad Cloths, blue, black, and fancy colors;
Cassimeres, do. do. do. do.
Together with a general assortment of Trimmings for tailors;
Blankets, rose, point, and duffield;
Flannels, white, red, yellow, and green;
Bocking and Floor Cloth; Baizes;
Prints of every description;
Ginghams, 4-4, 9-8, and 6-4; an extensive ass't;
Cambric, Jaconet, Book and Mull Muslins;
Tambour'd and loom-sewed do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Muslin Robes; Tartan Plaids;
Blue and Brown Camblets; Plaid Camblets;
Black and assorted Bombazetts;
Circassians and Merino Cloths;
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose;
Cambric and garment Dimities;
Bang-up and Fancy Cords;
Drab and Olive Beaverteens;
Sinchews, Sarsnetts, and Silk Handkerchiefs;
Gros de Naples, Gros de Indes & Florence Silks;
Garniture; Satin and Lustring Ribbons;
Black and Colored Crapes;
Satinetts, blue, and blue and black mixed;
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings;
Domestic Plaid and Stripe Ginghams;
Leghorn Hats, by the case or dozen;
Paper Hangings.

☞ In addition to the above, a great variety of articles not enumerated.

CUSHMAN & FALCONER,
No. 188 Pearl street, New York.

December 8, 1829—1mo.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT, at the head of Seventh street. The house is finished in a good manner, and will be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars inquire of THOMAS FINK.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, 1829—tf.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed I. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

WHOLESALE
QUEENSWARE,
Glass & China Warehouse,

WOOD STREET.

Thomas G. Gaylord

IS now receiving large supplies of QUEENSWARE and CHINA, which, added to his former stock, will make his assortment very large and complete.

He is prepared to pack all orders at the shortest notice, and at the lowest Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, with very low carriage.

Western merchants, who wish to sell assorted crates, and retailers, are invited to call and furnish themselves on as accommodating terms as can be had east or west of the mountains.

Pittsburgh, May 8.

ON SALE
At the City Auction Room,

No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles*, of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware*, assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons,*
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.

ALSO

300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.

May 29—tf.

For Sale,

A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do.

Inquire of
GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
No. 12 Market Street

May 12—tf.

☞A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared; upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow; the whole in good repair and well watered. There are on the premises 3 good Dwelling-houses, and two Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.

☞ The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.

HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON,
BENJAMIN KELSO, } *Ex'rs.*

October 13, 1829.—tf

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs. Crosbys. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Port Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞ Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia*, and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore*. Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of

DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.

May 5, 1829—1yism.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel*, and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15—1y.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.

August 21, 1829.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO RENT,

A BRICK HOUSE in Third, between Wood and Market Streets. Inqure of

CHAS. H. ISRAELL,

Sept. 1.—tf. *Paterson's Row.*

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.

November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,

(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c

Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,

Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

COTTON AND WOOLLEN
Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞ Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

FOR SALE,

THE TIME OF A SERVANT, a Colored Man, who has upwards of five years to serve. He is by profession a Gardener, and a man of sober and industrious habits. The terms will be liberal, to one likely to make a kind master. For particulars apply to the Editor.

December 29, 1829—4t.

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street. Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's,)

WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

CALEB LEE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR

Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn and Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

Front, between Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and S. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,

No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

April 25—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

GEORGE GOLDER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO

Messrs John Dillon & Son, Mr. James Raguet, J. S. Copeland, D. Convers, } *Zanesville.*
K'Kee Clark & Co. Richard Bowen, Mason & M'Donough, John D. Davis, } *Pittsburgh.*
Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia.*
Col. Noah Zane, Knox & M'Kee, Zane & Pentoney, } *Wheeling.*
A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*
Wheeler & Chamberlain,—*Cincinnati.*

January 23, 1829.—1y.